Detective Committee, and to what extent the

Departments heeded its recommendations of re-

pressing the rebellion, and if their loan would be

were dismissed to-day upon the representations

COL. QUIMBY'S REGIMENT.

ment are still obliged to wear the miserable

shoddy uniforms first farnished, are not well

founded. The fact is, their new uniforms have

been in Washington for three weeks, and the

TERRITORIAL AND DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS,

The President has made the following appoint-

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

Matthias Point, for the purpose of reconnoltering.

Seeing a batteau filled with barrels just below th

point, a boat was sent from the Resolute, with six men,

to bring off the batteau. No sooner had the boat

touched the beach than a volley of musket balls was

opened upon her from a Secession force concealed in

the woods, killing three of the men instently, as

John James Fuller of Brooklyn, Master's Mate, who

it was subsequently ascertained was pierced by ten

George Seymour, Captain of the Cun, of New-York

Thomas Tully of Boston, pierced by two balls.

in the head, and it is feared fatally.

covered with their own blood.

himself from the enemy.

ance was immediately rendered.

they had killed the entire boat's crew.

man, who has been sent to the hospital.

Ernest Walter, a native of England, was woun

moved their position, or as soon as they had time to re-

The Resolute was about 700 yards from the shore.

The scene on board the small boat is described as

most heart-sickening, the dead lying outstretched in it,

The boat was towed a short distance from shore by

one of the crew named Sanderson, who quietly stepped

into the water for that purpose, and thus concealed

The other uninjured man, it is said, lay in the boat

passed, while the wounded man helped Sanderson to

row the boat toward the Resolute, from which assist-

The enemy evidently congratulated themselves that

The Resolute reached the Navy-Yard at 11 o'clock

As the woods skirting the several more important

crossings of the Potomac River afford fine ambuscades

for the enemy, those who are best acquainted with the

geography of the river are urging the application of

assailing advantages of the disunionists, as well as

THE SICK AND WOUNDED According to official report, there are in the General

in Georgetown, 291; and in Alexandria, 91. The mor

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL GUARDED.

guardianship throughout the entire line of the Chesa-

peake and Obio Canal. Many coal and other boats are

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE,

The President has appointed Richard Wallack, Jos. F. Brown, and Zenas C. Robbins, of Washington, Wm.

H. Teony of Georgetown, and Sayles A. Bowen of

Washington County, Commissioners of Police, under

EXCHANGE OF SHOTS AT ACQUIA CREEK.

This morning, many rumors prevailed that a battle at Acquin Creek had taken place early in the day.

But an officer just returned from that vicinity stated at

the Navy Department this afternoon that the Secession-

ists there had fired several shots at the Pawnee, prob-

ably from rifled cannon, which she returned. The

forces were too far apart to inflict damage; and this is

A court-martial has been ordered to try the leaders in the revolt connected with the New-York Highland

Regiment. A better feeling than recently now exists

among the great body of them, who are pleasantly en-

MILITARY SERVICES ACCEPTED.

Information obtained at the proper Department war-

rants the statement that the authority conferred on

Col. Shimmelfonnig of Philadelphia is not revoked, as

recently stated, but, on the contrary, the Government

is anxious to secure the services and active cooperation

met with many congratulations on the success of his

the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston is wegarded as securing the taking of the entire loan, and

as making at once the patriotism of the eminent parties

who made this advance to the aid of the Government,

pulable. An opportunity will at once be given to the

people, all over the country, to subscribe to the loan;

and, indeed, subscriptions may now be made with the

Assistant Treasurer of the United States, either at

Boston, Philadelphia, or New-York. Under this loan,

every \$50 note will bear an interest of a cent a day, and

the larger notes at the same rates. Books of subscriptions will seen be opened in all the principal cities and

The propeller Resolute again went down the Potoma

The Mount Vernon, which came up, reports all quiet

TAMPERING WITH SOLDIERS IN BOSTON.

TROEBING THE MAIL-ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY-

YARD.

The preliminary examination of Mesers. Hewett and

Welch, before the United States Commissioner, charged with inciting soldiers to desert Massachusetts regiments,

for the purpose of joining the New-York Irish Brigade,

Activity at the Navy-Yard was never greater than

now. The following auxillary vessels for the blockad-

ing fleet, will soon be equipped for service: steamer

Catabridge; sailing vessels Gunebock, Fear Not, King

flaher, Ino, and Young Rover. These vessels will

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

rosulted in the defendants being bound over for trial. Charles Center, an employee in the Boston Post-Office, is under arrest, charged with opening and rob-bing letters of their valuable centents.

Bosros, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

this afternoo

and their confidence in its power and stability, indis

of military officers of high professional distinction. THE NEW LOAN.
Secretary Chase has returned to Washington, and

all there is in the story.

THE REVOLT IN THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

Measures have been adopted for a careful military

other measures for accomplishing that purpose.

tality among such patients is remarkably small.

now on the route.

the recent act of Congress.

and fired in the midst of the robels one shot of capitate

bayoo, while other reports are positive to this effect.

their officers, and not of the Government.

The complaints that the members of this regi-

of the Committee.

ments:

Hamburg.
To the Associated Press.

pierced by seven balls.

Only 400 Federals Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

BEN. MCCULLOCH KILLED.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861. State authorities have repeatedly written to the A messenger from Gen. Sigel, who arrived proper officers, stating the truth. If the men early this morning, reports that officer 15 miles have not got their clothing, it is the fault of this side of Lebanon, expecting to reach Rolla to-day. He had not been molested en route.

Gen. Lyon was buried on Col. Phelps's farm, near Springfield.

It is reported that the Rebels had entered A. S. Paddock, Nebraska, Secretary of Nebraska Springfield, and were encamped in and around

Territory, Wm. H. Wallace, Washington Territory, Governor, and Leander J. S. Torrey, Secretary of Washington Territory, Samuel Whiting, New-Jersey, Consul at Nassan, It is also stated that the whole number killed, wounded, and missing, on the Federal side, de not exceed 400; and that Ben. McCulloch Wm. Walton Murphy, Mich., Consulfor the Duchies of Hesse-Ca-sel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, and Hesse-Hamburg. and a number of Rebel officers were killed.

ROLLA, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861. We are indebted to the correspondent of The St. Louis Democrat for the following intelligence:

Mr. Ingraham, a Union clerk in a Seccesion store in Springfield, arrived here this morning.

He reports that four regiments of Rebel cavalry,

THE MATTHIAS POINT AFFAIR.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 1 o'clock, the
steamer Resolute was ordered from Acquia Creek to under Cen. Raine, entered Springfield Sunday noon, and hoisted a Secession flag on the Court-House amid the neisy demonstrations of the troops and a few resident sympathizers. Our wounded soldiers in the hospital had not been

colested. It was announced that only the Home Guards would be the subjects of resentment. The Rebels purchased everything in the stores, paying any price demanded in Confederate scrip. They were particularly anxious to get shoes, some of their regiments being entirely barefooted. Cars, Judget, one of Gen. Sigel's skirmishers, who

was wounded in the battle, reports that Gen. Sigel's attack on the rear of the Rebel camp was a complete surprise to them; that they were driven back toward Gen. Lyon's command in front with great slaughter, Another volley was fired by the enemy as they their dead lying in heaps on the field, and that for the first half hour Gen. Sigel did not lese a man.

Subsequently our troops were subjected to a murderous cross-fire from a number of the enemy's campon, throwing a perfect shower of grape and shells into our and nine of shrappel, l with, it is thought, extensive After driving the Rebels back about a mile and a

half, Gen. Sigel drew off his forces and fell back or Springfield. Wagons containing the families of Union men con

inne to arrive. More than one-half the population of Springfield have left, and the farmers along the route o this place are abandoning their homes. It is reported that General Sigel's command is only

about fifteen miles from here. His arrival may be exstupefied by the sad scene through which he had just pected to-day or to-morrow.

> ENERGETIC MEASURES OF GEN. FREMONT. The St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday says:

During the past three or four days our community has been in a state of increasing anxious suspense, awaiting intelligence of the anticipated battle at Springheid. Yesterday's exciting nows created the most intense interest everywhere. The exaggerated report first circulated, that Lyon was killed and his force defeated, caused much pain, indignation, and gloom in many minds. The true scatement brought by the special messenger to Gen. Fremont, when published, distyelled these feelings, and induced a happier condition of the public temper. But the joy of virtual victory was clustened by the suddening confirmation of Gen. Lyon's death, and the additional reflection that numbers of our friends and fellow-citizens—whose names yet remain to be learned—have fallen in tuttle, while others lie anguished with womnis. Doubtless there will be many acting hearts in the city During the past three or four days our community last night, bringing hither the dead and the wounded fire as an effective means of destroying the present Doubtless there will be many acting hearts in the city when the details of the memorable and samplings Hospital at Washington, 88 sick and wounded soldiers; on flict shall be communicated.

The fiendish exultation of traiterous citizens over the

The fiendish exultation of traiterons citizens over the fall of Lyon, and in view of the advantages they hoped had been gained to the cause of treason, was so palpable, that apprehensions of disorder were excited, and it was judged excedient to take steps toward declaring mustial law. Still other urgent considerations, such as the known antecedents and sympathies of certain police officials, suggested the propriety of such a course. By authority of Major-General Fremont, Major Mc-Kinstry notified Police Chief McDonough, at 3 p. m., that the city would be substantial y placed in charge of the United States military, under regulations to be published by proclamation.

ablished by proclamation. At 5 p. m., Major McKinstry had an interview with the Police Commissioners, the precise results of which will doubtless transpire this morning. We understand that an arrangement was made by which the collected military are for the present to cooperate for the preservation of the peace in any contingency that may taken place early in the day.

The rumor that martial law was to be declared drew crowds to the police office on Chestnut street to witness, as many concluded they would, a transfer of the police quarters to the occupancy of the military. Other multitudes came also to see what was the matter, and thus at evening a large concourse of wondering and excited people througed in the vicinity of the place named. Contrary to the vaticities of many, the occasion passed off without serious disturbance of any kind. summer that married law was to be declared drew

REGULATIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE MIS-

The following stringent regulations for the maviga-tion of the Miscouri River have been issued by the Federal military authorities. The rebels are fast

getting hemmed in:
"HEADER ARTERS DISTRICT NORTH MISSOURI. }
"ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13, 1861.

"Structal Order No. 12 "St. Louis, Aug. 13, 1861."

"The following regulations for the navigation of the Missouri River are published for the information of all concerned, and will be strictly enforced:

"I. All captains of steamboats desiring to navigate the Missouri River, for purposes of legitimate steamboat traffic, will be required to deposit at these head-quarters full lists of the officers of their boats, including mates, engineers, and pilots, who shall not be changed without immediate information to the General Commanding, and a compliance with the specifications financial arrangements in New-York. The pledge of

changed without immediate information to the vicinity of the commanding, and a compliance with the specifications set forth in the following rules:

"2. Each captain shall file in the office a pledge, sworn to before some authorized magistrate, and signed by himself, the mates, engineers and pilots of his boat, that they will not receive for transportation, and the contraction of the contra has coat, that early or for early other purpose, any arias, anamunition or un-nitions of war of any description whateoever, without written authority from these headquarters, or some commander of United States forces; that they will not commander of United States forces; that they will not receive on board their steamer any person in arms against the United States, or who seek to disturb the peace, unless compelled to do so by force, in which case immediate information of the circumstances, substantiated by sufficient proof, will be furnished to the commander of the nearest military station. This statement shall set forth the names of the leaders of such parties, their places of residence, and such other facts concerning them as will enable the military authorities to take the necessary steps to make reprisals upon take the necessary steps to make reprisals upon

them or their property.

"3. That they will not communicate any informa "3. That they will not communicate any information whatever concerning the number, stations or movements of United States forces, which may come to their knowledge, except to United States officers.

"4. That they will pursue, in good faith, their ordinary peaceful business on the river, without in any way interfering or taking part in the disturbances which distract the State.

"Under these conditions, faithfully observed, the navigation of the Missouri River will not only be free and unmodested, but will be protected by the military authorities.

Any evasion or infraction of these regulations will. "Any evasion or infraction of these regulations will-lead to the immediate confiscation of the boat, and such other penalty to its officers as may hereafter be determined. Charges against steamboat officers for the violation or evasion of any of the regulations above specified, preferred by responsible persons, must be disproved by those concerned, to the entire anti-faction of the general commanding, who has neither the time nor the inclination to prosecute such matters

by long investigations.

"A certificate that the papers above specified have been fired in this office will be furnished, and will be the authority to pass unmolested any military station. on the river.
"By order of Brigadier-General Pope.
"By order of Brigadier-General Pope.
"SPEED BUTLER, Acting Adjutant General."

The British stenmer Eastern State, from Yarmouth

HON. CALEB B. SMITH ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS. PROBABLE RUN OF THE BLOCKADE. The Hon. Caleb B. Smith this evening made a most Boston, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861. elequent speech on public affairs to a vast and enthusi-acto audience on Market Square.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI. N. S., which arrived this morning, brought 4 bads. and 92 bbls. spirits turgentine and 31 bales of North Carolina cotton, which is presumed to have escaped the blockade, and was taken to Yarmouth, N. S. It is said the owner of the turpentiae will clear \$17,000 profit.

> FROM GEN. BANKS'S COLUMN. BALTIMOBE, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

A letter from Sandy Hook to day says: "A gentleman from Martinsburg yesterday reports small parties of irregular Secession cavalry scouting in that section of country, and daily firing upon our pickets and Union fugitives, as well as paying frequent visits to the town. Yesterday a party ap proached to within two miles of Harper's Ferry, fired upon our pickete and retreated. Last night it is reported a party of 130 Rebel cavalry captured three men of our 2d cavalry picket, stationed just outside of Harper's Ferry.

"The camps remain very quiet. All appear to have perfect confidence in Gen. Banks and staff, as well as the brigade officers.

Parties from Winchester report only 4,000 militia rendezvoused there for the purpose of being drilled and disciplined. The same authority states that there are two regiments of regulars at Lovettsville about eight miles distant "

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHOTOSD, Va., Friday, Aug. 16, via NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16, 1861. In the absence of real battles the public mine considerably exercised about troubles or a fight at Acquia Creek, and of a battle said to have come off at Leesburg on Wednesday morning, in which 300 Federals were killed and wounded, and 1,400 taken prisoners. Neither report has been confirmed, but they rnish abundant food for talk.

Nothing has been made public in Congress to-day. The reputed battle near Leesburg gradually assumes n air of plausibility. It appears that 7,000 Federals had forded the river near or opposite Leesburg, but during the night the river rose, and the Confederate forces surrounded them. The Federals lost in killed and mainted about 200 and 1 400 taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was small.

Several passengers from Manassas this afternoon report this news current there. It is generally credited. Some say that large numbers of wagons have been sent up to convey down the property captured. NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

Gen. Evans, with the 17th and 18th Mississippi Regiments, and the 8th Virginia, passed Leesburg on Tuesday morning, in pursuit of 1,700 of Gen. Banks's Division, depredating this side of the Potomac.

The enemy were probably captured as the river is wollen, preventing their escape to the other side.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 16, 1861. Tennessee passengers report that Representative Nelson has been released, and that Parson Brownlow is still numolested.

The Lowisville Journal says that men professing to be Unionists ship goods marked for Union men at Cairo and other places, which are put off at Smithland and Paducah, and then shipped up the Tennessee River for the milroad crossing there.

The Richmond Enquirer says the pledges of rice, cotton, money, grain, &c., cannot fall short of twenty or thirty millions of dollars.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 16, 1861. Little Rock dispatches of the 16th say that Gen. McCulloch's victory is fully confirmed. A fight occurred Saturday, eight miles south of Springfield. The enemy took the Confederate pickets prisoners, and surprised the main body. A bloody and desperate encounter ensued, with great loss on both sides.

Five regiments of Missonrians became panic-stricken,

and were thrown in disorder. They fled, and Gen. Price made two ineffectual attempts to rally them The Louisiana regiment gallantly suffered terribly Gen. Price led the 3d and 5th Arkansas Regiments in a splendid charge.

Gen. McCulloch, in a letter dated 11th, says: " The victory is ours. The battle lasted six and a-balf hours. Our loss is great. Gen. Lyon is among the dead. We took six pieces of artillery from Gen. Sigel, de-stroyed his command, and took many prisoners and small-arms. Confederate loss from two to four hundred killed and wounded.

"General Sigel's forces were pursued to Springfield. where it was thought we would attack him. A captale caught General Sizel, but he was rescued. was shot at, and is believed to be wounded. Colonel Sweeney of the Federal Army was killed. The enemy's loss was from 2,300 to 3,000."

FATETTEVILLE, Ark., Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861. Gen. McCulloch has sent forces after Gen. Sigel's command, about 20 miles from Springfield, Gen. tardee met and captured the whole Federal force, and is now bringing it in

DEFEAT OF FEDERAL TROOPS AT FORT FILLMORE.

NEW-ORLLANS, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861. An extra of The Houston Telegraph, dated the 10th reports a fight on the 25th July between Col. Baylon's command and the Federal troops at Fort Fillmore, resulting in the defeat of the latter, with 30 killed and wounded. Two Lieutenants were killed.

The Southerners were unbant. The Federals fied, and were pursued, and the whole command taken prisoners-500 in number.

The mail to Tues in has been cleaned out by the Apaches, and all bands killed,

COL. McCUNN'S TRIAL, ETC.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.
The trial by Court-Martial of Col. McCunu of the 37th New-York Regiment for ungentlemanly and unofficer-like conduct, commenced this morning. The charge was preferred by the lieutenant of the Provest Marshal's Guard at Washington, with Gen. Keyes as

In consequence of the increased shipments of stock over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, the cars belonging to that company and in use here by the Government have been returned.

Lieut. Gibson, Aid to Gen. Franklin, while out with a scouting party to-day, and when about a mile beyond Bailey's Cross Roads, was fired upon by a man concealed in the woods, the ball passing through his cap.

PRIVATEERS OFF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST Boston, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

The whale bark Jere. Swift at New-Bedford, las from Pernambuco July 17, reports that the British brig Alliance saw three privateer steamers in lat. 70 47' north, lon. 220 48' west.

The British Mail steamer Type also reported seeing a privateer steamer between Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco. No particular description of the privateer is

THE FIGHT AT BLACKBURN'S FORD.

THE FIGHT AT BLACKBURN'S FORD.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COLONEL RICHARDSON.
CAMP OF YER 4TH BRIGADE, LET DIV., GEN. McDowrit.'s
ON BELL REN, July 19, 1881.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I left the
camp at Germantown at an early hour yesterday
morning, my brigade consisting of the 2d and 3d Michigan Regiments, the 1st Massachuretts Regiment, and
the 17th New-York. A battalion of light infantry,
consisting of 40 men from each regiment—100 in allthe 12th New-York. A battalion of light infantry, consisting of 40 men from each regiment—160 in all—commanded by Capt. Robert Bretchschieder of the 2d Regiment of Michigan Infantry, moved in front of the brigade some 500 varia in advance, and threw pickets still further in advance of the road. A section of 20-pounder rided guns, commanded by Lieut. Benjamin of the 5th Artillery, moved in rear of the light battalion. The march of the column was slow, so as to prevent surprise. No enemy appeared at Centraville, three miles from camp, he having abandoned his interenhments the night before.

tenchments the night before.

On advancing one mile in front of Centreville, I came to a halt near some springs to procure water for the brigade, and Goa. Tyler and myself left with a squadron of cavalry and two companies of infantry for

the purpose of msking a reconnoisance to the front, which, on arriving one mile in front of Blackburn's Ford, proved that the enemy had a battery in rear of the run so as to enfitate the road. He had also strong placets of infantry and skirmishing parties occupying the words and houses in front of his position. The battalion of light infantry was now ordered to deploy five hundred yards in front of the eminence upon which this camp is situated, and a position at once taken by the rifled gurs, which now opened their fire. This fire was not answered by the enemy until several rounds had been fired, and I pushed forward too skimulahers to the edge of the woods, they driving in those of the enemy in fine style, and then brought up the 1st Massachusetts Regiment to their support, the skinnishers still advancing into the woods.

the lst Massachusetts Regiment to their support, the skianishers still advancing into the woods.

Capt. Brackett's squadron of the 2d Cavalry, and two 12-pounder howitzers, commanded by Capt. Aver's 5th U.S. Artillery, now moved up into an opening in the woods, in support. The enemy also opened another battery more to our left, so as to cross-fire with the other upon the road. I ordered up at this time the 12th New-York Regiment, Col. Walrath, to the left of our battery, and it being formed in line this time the 12th New-York Regiment, Col. Walrath, to the left of our battery, and it being formed in line of battle, I directed it to make a charge upon their position, the skirmishers still pushing forward and drawing the enemy's fire, but keeping themselves well covered. I now left the position of the 12th New-York Regiment, to place upon the right of the battery the Massachusetts and the 2d and 3d Michigan Regiments, when a very heavy fire of muskerry and artillery was opened by the enemy along his whole line. On moving towards our left, I found the 12th New-York Regiment had fallen back out of the woods in disorder, only parts of two companies, some saxty men disorder, only parts of two companies, some sixty men mall, remaining in line, and retreating. The how-iners, and also the cavalry, had been withdrawn; our left was thus exposed, although the skirmishers still held their ground in the woods, and the three remain-ing Legiments on the right remained firm and deter-

I now reported to Gen. Tyler that the main body of I now reported to Gen. Tyler that the main body of the New-York regiment has fallen back in confusion, and I proposed to make a charge with the three remain-ing regiments, for the purpose of carrying the enemy's position. The General replied that the enemy were in inoge force and strongly fortified, and a farther attack was unnecessary, that it was merely a reconness inner which he had made, that he had found where the was unnecessary, that it was merely a reconnectance which he had made, that he had found where the strength of the enemy lay, and ordered me to fall back in good order to our batteries on the hill, which we did, the enemy closing his fire before we left the ground, and not returning to make an effort to follow us. Our batteries on the hill now opened fire, sustained by the Second Michigan regiment on the right, in close column by divisions—the other two regiments forming line of battle on the left. The New-York regiment, after some time, formed under cover of the woods in rear. In this affair our skirmishers advanced so close to the enemy's works and batteries that two mounted officers were killed major the breastworks, and one of our men was shot through the shoulder with a revolver by one of the enemy's officers, and one of their cannoneers was layoneted by one of our men while the former was engaged in loading his gup. Our skirmishers, also, in falling back, had several of their wounded bayoneted by order of the enemy's officers.

had several of their wounded beyoneted by order of the enemy's officers.

The enemy's intrenchments and batteries appeared to to in rear of the creek cailed Buil Run. The batteries on the extreme right of their line were on high ground, and fired over the heads of their Infantry in front. At night we fell back to Centreville for water and rations, and this morning have again occupied our ground upon the hill in front of the enemy, they being in large force, and having their pickets and skirmishers in the woods, and in front of them as yesterday. I have the honor also to inclose a statement of our loss incidental to this affair.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient sevant,

LB RICHARDSON.

Col. Commanding Fourth Briesde, First Division.

To Brig Gen. Tyrke. Commanding First Division.

LIST OF CASCALTIES INCIDENT TO THE AFFAIR AT Third Regiment U. S. Arillery, Company E.—Captain Ayers,
First Liest Lordina wounded.

I pilyate Millery, Comman Mag.

Third Re, twent U. N. Arthery, common ting.

First Lie E. Levrille wounded.

2 privates killed. I private wounded.

4 horses killed. I have a wounded.

4 horses killed. I have a wounded.

2 privates wounded.

2 lorses wounded.

2 lorses wounded.

2 lorses wounded.

2 lorses wounded.

3 lorses wounded.

4 privates wounded.

4 privates with Second Michigan).

Twentes wounded to of the Second Michigan.

Twentes wounded to of the Second Michigan.

Twentes New York Regiment—Col. Wairush commanding.

1 corporal and 4 privates whiled.

1 corporal and 4 privates wounded.

1 corporal and 4 privates wounded.

2 cond Michigan Infantry—Col. M. Richardson, commanding.

1 private wounded.

Third Michigan Infantry—Col. McConnell o amanding.

1 private wounded.

Torse—Pi killed, 24 wounded, and 28 missing: 4 horses killed and 11 wounded.

Col. Commanding Fourth Halgade, First Division.

REPORT OF GEN. TYLER.

Headquarent First Division Dar't N. E. Vikointa Wassington July 27, 1981. Gen. McDowrit., Commercing Department:

Sin: On the 18th inst. you ordered me to take m division, with two 20-pound rifled gues, and move against Centreville, to carry that position. My divison moved from its encompment at 7 a. m. At 9 a. m. Richardson's brigade renched Centreville, and found that the enemy had retreated the night before-one division on the Warrentown turn pike, in the direction of Guinsville, and the other, and by far the largest division toward Blackbura's ford, or Bull Run. Find-ing that Richardson's brigade had turned the latter point, and hakted for the convenience of obtaining water, I took a squadron of cavalry and two light cou-panies from Richardson's brigade, with Col. Richardson, to make a reconneissance, and, in feeling our way easefully, we soon found ourselves overlooking the strong position of the enemy, situated at Blackburn's

strong position of the enemy, situated at Blackburn's fort, or Ball Run.

A moment's observation discovered a battery on the opposits bank, but no great body of troops, sithough the usual pickets and small detachments about 11 the usual pickets and small detrichments showed themselves on the left of the position. Suspecting from the matural strength which I saw the position to possess that the enemy must be in force, and desiring to ascerthat the enemy must be in force, and desiring to ascer-tain the extent of that force and the position of his batteries, I ordered up the two ritied gams, Ayera's Battery, and Bichardson's entire brigade, and subse-quently Sherman's brigade in reserve, to be ready for

Battery, and Richardson's entire brigade, and subsequently Sherman's brigade in reserve, to be ready for any contingency. As soon as the rified gans came up. I ordered them into battery on the crest of the hill, marly a mile from a single battery which we could see dweed on the opposite of the Ran. Ten or a dozen shots were fired, one of them seeming to take effect on a large body of cavalry, who evidently thought themselves out of the range. The battery we had discovered on our arrival fired six shots and discovered. This order was skillfully executed and the skinnishers came out of the wood into the road, and close to the ford without provoking any considerable fire from the enemy. Desiring to make a further attempt to effect the object of the movement, and discovering an opening low down on the bottom of the stream where a couple of howitzers could be put into battery. I ordered Capt. Ayers to detach a section, put himself on the ground I pointed out to him, and sent a squadron of cavalry to support this inovement. The moment Capt. Ayers opened his fire, the enemy replied with volleys which showed that the whole bottom was filled with troops, and that he had batteries established in different positions to sweep all the approaches by the road leading to Blackburn's Ford. Capt. Ayers volleys which showed that the whole cotton was filled with troops, and that he had batteries established in different positions to sweep all the approaches by the road leading to Blackburn's Ford. Capt. Ayers maintained himself most gallautly, and after firing away all his canister shot and some spherical case with terrible effect, as we afterward learned, withdrew his pieces safely and rejoined his battery. This attack on Capt. Ayers acceptablished the object I desired, as it showed that the meany was in force and disclosed the position of his batteries, and had I been at hand the movement would have ended here; but Col. Richardson having previously given an order for the 12th New-York to deploy into line and advance into the woods, in an attempt to excente this order the regiment broke (with the exception of two companies, A and I, who stood their ground gallantly), and was only rallied in the woods some mile and a half in the rear. The fire which the regiment encountered was severe, but no which the regiment encountered was severe, but no excuse for the disorganization it produced. Having satisfied myself that the enemy was in force, and also as to the position of his batteries, I ordered Col. Richards and the position of his batteries, I ordered Col. Richards belief of the position of his batteries, I ordered Col. Richards belief of the position of his batteries, I ordered Col. Richards belief of the position of his batteries, I ordered Col. Richards belief of the position of his batteries, I ordered Col. Richards belief of the position of his batteries, I ordered Col. Richards belief of the position of his batteries and the position of his batteries are not produced. as to the position of his batteries, I ordered Col. Richardson to withdraw his brigade, which was skillfully though unwillingly accomplished, as he requested permission with the 1st Massachusetts, and 2d and 3d Michigan Regiments to charge the enemy and drive him out. It is but justice to these regiments to say that they stood firm, maneuvered well, and I have no doubt would have backed up manfully the proposition of their gallart commander.

doubt would have backed up manfully the proposition of their gallant commander.

After the infuntry had been withdrawn, I directed Capt. Ayres and Lieut. Benjamin, who commanded the two 20-pounders, to open their fire both on the battery which unfladed the road leading to the ford and on the battery which we had discovered in the bottom of Bull Ran, which we had discovered in the bottom of Bull Ran, which we knew to be surrounded by a large body of men. This fire was continued from 34 until 4 o clock, firing 415 shots. The fire was answered from the enemy's batteries gun for gun, but was discontinued the moment we ceased firing.

The concentrated position of the enemy and the fact that the elevation of our battery and the range were both favorable, induce the belief that the enemy suffered severely from our fire, and this belief is confirmed by the fact that the ensuing day, until 12 m., ambulances were seen coming and going from and to Manassas, two miles distant.

In closing this report, it gives me great pleasure to

call to your attention the gallant conduct of Cot. Richardson, Capt. Britcheshaeider, who communded the skirmishers, Capt. Ayres, Liout. Loraine, who I regret to any was wounded, Lieuts. Dreizer, Lyford, and Fallen, attached to Ayres's Battery, and Lie. Us. Benjamin and Babbitt, in charge of the two 20-pound, rifled guns, all of whom displayed great coolees, energy, and skill in the discharge of their official duties. With great respect, your obedient servant, DAVID TYLER, Brigadier General Commanding lat Divisies.

Brigadier-General Commanding lat Division.

Brig-Gen. McDowner, Condg. N. E. Virginia.

THE SHIP-YARDS AND MACHINE-SHOPS. The stagnation which had so long lain upon the crafts of engine and shipbuilding was suddenly dispelled by the breaking out of the rebellion, and now, under the stimulus imparted to these branches of the mechanic arts in the creation of the new gun-boat fleet and the equipment of old steamers and merchantmen for war purposes, the ship-yards and machine-shops, recently so idle and empty, once more resound with the cheery hum of labor and the music of the adze and anvil. To-day the first of the twenty-three gun-bonts now building for the Government in this city and vicinity, Philadelphia, Boston, and other points, will be hunched at 5 o'clock p. m. from the yard of John Englis, at Tenth street, East River. Since the signing of the contract, on the 29th of June, every energy has been put forth to set the vessel affort as early as possible; and as the engines are already completed, w may safely say that this new war vessel will be in commission before the middle of September. By the end of September the whole fleet may be in active service, provided there be no unnecessary delay in the provision of gans and seamen.

Though nominally gunboats, the size, strength, and armament of these vessels place them among the firstclass ships of war. They are to be of equal dimensions, and as nearly similar as it is possible to make them. The extreme length is 166 feet, the width 28 feet, and the depth of hold 12 feet. The timber is nostly of white oak, and the knees, braces, and fastenings are of the strongest and most complete description. The draft of water it is calculated will be about nine feet.

The armament will consist of twelve 32-pour with a pivot gun amidships-probably a columbiad of the heaviest description. A smaller pivot gan may be placed on the forecastle deck. The vessels will be chooner rigged, and propelled by two screws, driven two back-action engines, with 30-inch cylinders, each complete in itself. An auxiliary engine will also be on board. The speed to be obtained from the steam power alone is reckoned to be fourteen to fifteen knots an hour. Thus these vesels will be faster than any other war craft affont. The speed of the English gonbosts is scarcely more than nine knots.

The complement of mer required is understood to be less than 200, though that number might be advantageously employed.

As at present seen in Englis's yard the vessel about to be launched appears to be of a very beautiful model, the bows being slightly ornamented and ending in a plain, cylindrical bowsprit, the midship section being nearly flat at bottom, but the fore and after parts are sharp and adapted to speed. The copper is already on, and the shaft and screw are also in their places. The engines will be under water, and also protected from external injury by a layer of coal.

At Westervelt's yard, where another gunboat was

commenced at the same time, the launch will take place about next Saturday. Four merchant vessels are being transformed, under the superintendence of Dan Westerveit, to men-of-war, namely: the barks Arthur, 700 tune; Brazolero, 600 tune; Gem of the Sea, 400 tune, and Amanda, 400 tuns. The changes consist in strengthening and putting in bracings for the support of gues, and adapting space for the quartering of men and officers and keeping stores. Great activity prevails at the yard.

At Webb's yard the ocean steamers James Adger, Augusta, and Florida, each 1,400 or 1,500 tuns, the propellers Edwin B. Hale and Valley City, and the towboats Mercury and O. M. Pettit are being converted into war vessels, the changes consisting of the repair of engines, tearing away of joiners' work, and preparing sliding places and ports for armor.

At Roosevelt & Joyce's yard the Chinese Po-Yang will be launched one week from to-day. A naller Chinese steam craft, about finished, will be taken apart and loaded abourd the Po-Yang.

At Lawrence & Foulke's yard, in Williamsburgh, the war has not had any serious influence, their work having steadily continued. The steamer Kee-Chang. a large and splendid vessel of 1,200 taus, will be is unched in six weeks, and a small, swift harbor tog of 60 tons has just been commenced for P.S. Forbes & Co.

At Mr. Davis's yardin Williamsburgh, the new ocean steamboat Mercidita, is being transformed into a war vessel, by removing the cabins, making a flush deck of five inch thickness plank, and raising the bulwarks. The Mercidita is diagonally braced, and will mount 10 guns. Another steamer of the same size, and nearly the same class, will be built by Mr. Davis in the Morciditas stead, to engage in the Texas and Hayman trade,

Mr. Stack has nearly completed a genboat, which will be launched about Monday week, and Mr. Simonson of Green Point will launch another from his yard about the same time. Mr. Webb will launch his about the 27th. A large steamer commenced in Steers's yard

Mr. Poillon, foot of Ridge street, Brooklyn, has a gunboat so far under way that the launch may be an ounced for two weeks hence. Mr. Poillon will immediately thereafter commence the building of a large government side-wheel stramer.

seven pairs of engines, constituting the machinery for seven different Government gunboats, being all unusually heavy. Of these, four pair are already completed, and the three remaining are half way along, so as to be also completed in two weeks from this time.

At the Allaire Works, the engines for two gunboats are about half done, one being intended for Poillon's hall, and the other for one built at Belfast, Maine. The Allaire Works are also overhauling the steamboats Augusta, Alabama, Kill von Kull, and Star of South, at the same time that carpenters are at work in transforming these and other steam vessels, about eight in ail, purchased from various parties, into proper shape for maval service. They are to be put in order for two years' cruise. An engine for a Chinese ship of 1,400 uns is also under way, and an iron bungo, for river navigation of Central America, has been constructed for Jose Medins.

The Morgan Iron works are building engines for three of the guuboats, and for one sloop-of-war, building at Charlestown Navy-Yard. In addition to the gunboats there were in all seven sloops ordered, of which four are at present under contract.

Arrival of the Pony Express OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION,

SO miles from Fort Kearney, Aug. 16, 1861.

The Pony Express, with late advices from San Francisco, for the Agent of the Associated Press, passed this point at 1 p. m. to-day. The following is the latest news:

the latest news:

San Francisco, Aug. 7—p. m.

The news that 15,000 troops are to be enlisted in California, to protect the Overland Emigrant Route, has started up a good deal of military enthusiasm in all the towns, in the advance of the arrival of instructions as to how this force is to be organized. There will probably be no difficulty in enlisting the number of men, though most of our soldiers are disappointed that the call is not for troops to serve in active war as it exists, instead of performing monotonous duty on the Plains.

The new Sunday law, which requires all places of amasement where liquors are sold to be closed on the Sabbath, was not strictly observed on the day when it was to begin to take effect. It will soon be legally tested.

A large brewery in Russian Hall was destroyed by A large brewery in Russian Hall was destroyed by fire on Saturday, night, resulting in a lose of \$10,000.

J. C. Palmer of the late banking-house of Palmer, Cook & Co. left for the Fast by the Overland Mail on the 5th, for the purpose, it is stated, of taking charge of the Commissariat, under Gen. Fremout.

Arr. 5th, steamer Sonora, from Fanama Sailed 30th, Ashland, George's Island; 5th. bark, Watcher, Kunsza.

The market is quite une prices unchanged, and there is ne disposition to operate till the receipt of densite information of the tartif clusters.

THE ALLEGED CLOTHING FRAUDS

OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE REPORT
OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE MILITARY BOARD ON THE RROOKS CONTRACT.
The Military Board seems determined to care as aneuviable fame in connection with this matter. It first makes a disgraceful contract, and then attempts to the Report of its Select Committee, lately published, is a labored and most disingenuous effort to exculpate the Board, and to prove that Brooks Brothers, and the Inspectors are the guilty parties. The effort will not succeed. The material facts are too easily established, and point too elearly to the culpability of the Board, to he perverted or even obscured by may amount of spocial pleading or misstatement.

The undersigned have stready published a card in virgication of their official conduct as inspectors of the clothing farnished under this contract. In that card they made no charges against others, but confined themselves to a simple statement of the facts connected with their own duty, and the manner in which it was performed. Conccious of the entire truthfelness of their statement, they could not anticipate that any one, and least of all the Military Board, would venture to challenge its correctness by renewing against them the charge of unfaithfulness. In this they were mistaken. The Board has less fairness and less prudence than they gave it credit for. In the report of its Select Committee the charges are distinctly made that the contract was not faithfully executed, and that the inspectors were culpably remiss in the performance of their daty.

These charges, thus renewed in an official does ment, cannot pass unchaffenged. The inspectors know here to be groundless, and they owe is to themselves to place before the public the evidence of that fact. If this evidence shall prove injurious to the reputation of the Board, it must charge its publication to the fairness and indiscretion of its Select Committee. The inspectors present it in self-detense, and as due to the public.

A copy of the contract with Brooks Bros. is herewith submitted; also certificates from their foreman and from the highly respectable commission be who furnished them the goods complained of. These documents alone completely exculpate the inspector from the charges of the Select Committee. prove beyond cavil that the contract called for various styles and qualities of goods, all at the price of \$19 54 per uniform; that the contractors furnished the iden tical goods they agreed to, and that the uniforms were

well made, and the workmen liberally paid therefor

In a word, they prove that the contract was faithfully

executed and the goods properly inspected.

Here the matter might be safely left to the judgment of an intelligent community. But the inspectors feel called upon to probe the subject deeper. There is a general and well-grounded conviction that some wrong has been committed on the patriotic volunteers in con nection with this contract, and it is proper the public should know through whose instrumentality it has been done. The following facts, known to the Select Committee but not frankly and fairly stated in their report, will, it is believed, furnish the needed informs

On the 23d day of April the Military Board published a notice inviting bids for 12,000 uniforms. Without waiting for the competition that such notices are intended to elicit, the Board on the same or following day accepted the bid of Mr. Robert Freeman, made is behalf of Brooks Bros., for the whole number of uniforms, at \$19 50 each, to be made of all-wool Kersey, of the style and quality used in clothing the U. S. Army.

Brooks Bros., upon being informed of the acceptance of this bid, proceeded to purchase all the army Kerseys then on the market, and, finding the quantity largely deficient, at once apprised the Board of the fact. The Board responded by appointing one of its members, Mr. Dorsheimer, a committee to confer with them on the subject. The conference took place, Mr. Dorsheimer being aided by the Inspector-General, and, to some extent, by Mr. Thurlow Weed. It resulted in the selection and adoption of eight different styles of

the solection and adoption of eight dimercult styles goods, as follows, viz.:

Like sample No. 1, 2,000 dark blue Kersey Jackstz.

Like sample No. 2, 2,100 dark blue Felf Jackstz.

Like sample No. 3, 7,400 dark blue Kersey Trowsers.

Like sample No. 7, 2,400 light blue Kersey Trowsers.

Like sample No. 7, 2,400 light blue Kersey Trowsers.

Like sample No. 3, 7,200 Cafet-mixed Sainet Trowsers.

Like sample No. 4,400 brown mixed Overcoats.

Like sample No. 2,2000 mixed Kersey Overcoats.

Like sample No. 6,4,000 Cadet mixed Doeskin Overcoats.

These goods, thus substituted for the all-wool army eloth on which the bid of \$19 50 per suit was predi cated, Mr. Dorsheimer entered into a written contract or, without asking any abatement of price, and the Board approved his action, although its members might have learned from any dry-goods clerk that the material thus contracted for had little more than half the market value of that on which the bid was made. Styles Nos. 3 and 4, of which there were 18 500 garments, cost less than half the price of Army Kersey. So any one acquainted with dry goods could have told them that "Felt Clothe" were unlit for arm

The scarcity of military goods at the time this tract was made may afford some excuse for the adopion of these inferior qualities; but it cannot be offered in justification of the Board's agreement to pay for them the price asked for the best. Here is prewhere the wrong on the volunteers was com The Board contracted for good, medium and inferior goods, all at a price that would have been liberal for he best, and it got precisely what it bargained for. If the Select Committee will address itself to of giving satisfactory explanations of this princely berality of the Boardat the expense of the volwill do itself more credit, and be more likely to meet public expectation, than by vain efforts, through starchamber proceedings to fasien on others the public odium justly excited by the misdeeds of the Board.

The public would also like an explanation of the Committee's reasons for omitting to state the important fact that the Board had already compromised with Brooks Brothers, by their agreeing to farnish gratuitously 2,350 additional suits - not for any unfaithfulness on their part in executing the contract, but because the liberality of its provisions enabled them to afford it, and because the Board, threatening to repudinte its own contract, they could not otherwise obtain the balance due them. In a word, why did the Select Committee recommend that the \$81,000 due Brooks. Brothers should be withheld, when it knew the Board had already compromised with them for less than half that sum? It will not venture to say that the report was published or fully written out before the compromise was agreed upon. There are a few paragraphs in the repost that re-

quire from the undersigned more special notice and comment. The Select Committee assert with as much onfidence as if they were experts in woolen fabrics, that the satinet jackets and trowsers were made of cloth inferior to sample No. 3, attached to the contract, that they were made of cloth known as " Shoddy," tender, unfit for use, &c. The certificate of Mesers. Goodrich, Freeman & Foster, puts this charge at rest. They, as agents of the mill that made these goods, solds them to Brooks Bros., and they prenounce good or better than sample No. 3 contracted for. There also certify that these goods were manufactured for their regular sales, that they were not made of "Shoddy," but good, merchantable goods. It may be well here to inform the Select Committee that there is no cloth known in the trade as shoddy. An article of that name, made by carding up old cloths, sometimes coasti-tutes one of the ingredients of woolen fabrics; but it is not to be found in any of the cloths or saturets made up under the Brooks contract. If there is such an art as political shoddy the Committees may possibly find it in the contract itself, or in their own report.

The Select Committee say, in two consecutive sear-tences, "that the Board approved the contract, under the belief that the uniforms for which it stipulated the belief that the uniforms for which it stipulated would be of equal value with uniforms made from army cloth;" and "that two of the samples attached to the contract were of inferior quality, and of cloth of less value than army cloth!" How could the Board

Boo Eighth Page Man he that Marriage a straig good country. We der is very mores at Managers, and